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A User's Guide Frank Church— River of No Return Wilderness



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who currently chairs the

Interior sub-committee on public lands. Coverling also called Church
one of the "premier wilderness champions."

In introducing the legislation naming the largest wilderness in the
contiguous United States after Frank Church, Sen. James McClure
(R-Idaho) said "I recognize that Frank Church performed with sincerity
and skill the very difficult task of getting the River of No Return
Wilderness, as well as other wilderness legislation passed through
Congress."

President Reagan signed the legislation in March 1984. In a state-
ment released shortly after, Frank Church said, "In signing the act
adding my name to the River of No Return Wilderness, President
Reagan does me and my family a great honor. Honored as I am, the
real meaning for me today is to reaffirm our magnificent heritage in
preserving some 2.2 million acres of Idaho wilderness for ourselves,
our children, and our children's children. For this I am eternally
grateful....For the countless thousands who will enter and enjoy the
River of No Return Wilderness, it will open their eyes like an Idaho
sunrise on a summer morning."

A USER'S GUIDE THE FRANK CHURCH— RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS

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CATALOGING = PREP.

WELCOME...

...to the rugged and remote mountains and rivers of central Idaho, the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness. Established by Congress in 1980, this Wilderness encompasses all of the old Idaho Primitive Area and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area, plus considerable additional wild lands totaling 2,361,767 acres, the largest National Forest Wilderness in the lower 48 states.

The long name, perhaps fitting for such a large wilderness, has two roots. The main Salmon River was called “The River of No Return” back in the early days when boats could navigate down the river, but not back up through the fast water and numerous rapids. Even though today jet boats can navigate upstream, the romantic name lives on.

Frank Church’s name is attached to this Wilderness as a fitting memorial to a man who did so much to help preserve this wild central core of Idaho. Hence, this is the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness. Some predict the name eventually will be shortened to the “Frank Church Wilderness,” but in this User’s Guide we abbreviate it using the initials “FC—RONRW,” or simply the “Wilderness,” with a capital “W.”

The purpose of this User’s Guide is to provide basic information to travelers intending to float the rivers or hike or ride in the backcountry of the FC—RONRW. The User’s Guide will be most valuable to the reader when used in conjunction with the new (1985) Forest Service two-map set of the FC—RONRW.

MAPS

The Forest Service has a two-map set of the Wilderness (south half and north half) available. The maps are \$2 for the set or \$1 each. There is also a river map of the Middle Fork of the Salmon available for \$1. These may be purchased by mail or in person from the Forest Service offices listed on the back cover. These maps also have an index showing the topographic maps covering the Wilderness.

Topographic maps may be purchased by mail from the U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado, 80225, or Reston, Virginia, 22092. An index of topographic maps for Idaho is available free upon request from the USGS.

A BRIEF TOUR OF THE WILDERNESS

This is a Wilderness of steep, rugged mountains, deep canyons, and wild, whitewater rivers. The Salmon River Mountains located south of the Main Salmon and west of the Middle Fork, are the most massive range, and dominate the Wilderness. North of the Main Salmon River are the Clearwater Mountains, east of the Middle Fork are the Bighorn Crags.

Two famous whitewater rivers traverse the Wilderness, and a third begins here. The Middle Fork of the Salmon begins at the confluence of Bear Valley and Marsh Creeks near the southern boundary of the Wilderness and flows north for 104 miles near the east side of the Wilderness to its confluence with the Salmon River near Long Tom Creek. The Main Salmon flows west across the north portion of the Wilderness. The Selway River begins in the extreme northeast corner of the FC—RONRW, then flows north across the Magruder Corridor and into the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.

The canyons and mountains were carved from the Idaho Batholith, a 100- by 200-mile mass of granite that once lay under volcanoes long since swept away by erosion, and dated at over 100 million years old. The Salmon River Mountains are rugged terrain, with sharp ridges cresting at elevations between 7,000 and 9,000 feet and narrow canyons 3,000 to 4,000 feet deep. The upper reaches of canyons above 8,000 feet are glaciated "U" shaped canyons, while the lower canyons are "V" shaped. Slopes are steep and range from nearly bare to heavily timbered, and most canyon bottoms are choked by brush.

Unlike other western mountains, the Salmon River Mountains are not separated into distinct ranges. They are not arranged in lines and have no trend or dominating crest, only a multitude of minor crests running in all directions. The elevation of the crests declines gradually from southeast to northwest. Mountain summits are wide, and the slopes are more gradual in the central portion of the mountains than around the edges.

While not generally thought of as alpine country, there are 14 groups of high mountain lakes in the Wilderness. One such area is the Bighorn Crags, a high, rugged area with cirque lakes at or above 8,000 feet and peaks topping 10,000 feet. In contrast, the relief of Chamberlain Basin is low and rolling and contains alluvium-filled valleys, marshes, and open meadows.

The Salmon River Canyon is one of the deepest gorges in North America, deeper even than the famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona. In fact, only Hells Canyon on the Snake River is deeper. But in contrast to the Grand Canyon, the Salmon River Canyon is not noted for sheer walls and towering heights, but instead for the variety of landscapes visible from the river; wooded ridges rising to the sky, huge eroded monuments and bluffs and slides, picturesque castles and towers, and solitary crags.

Elevation changes are extreme. The General, astride the southern boundary is 10,329 feet above sea level. The mouth of the Middle Fork, about 55 air miles north, is 3,015 feet elevation. The highest point in the Wilderness is Twin Peaks, 10,340 feet, located on the southeast boundary. The Wind River Packbridge, where the Salmon River leaves the Wilderness, is the lowest point at 1,970 feet elevation.

The climate varies with the elevation and topography. The river bottoms receive as little as 15 inches of annual precipitation while mountain peaks get as much as 50 inches. Temperatures also vary dramatically. Along the rivers it can reach over 100 degrees on a hot summer day, while some places in the high mountains reach -50 degrees in the winter. Most of the annual precipitation, particularly in the high country, falls as snow in the winter.

Great forests of conifers, broken by scattered meadows and dry mountain slopes, dominate the Wilderness. Douglas-fir is the major tree, followed by lodgepole pine. Ponderosa pines grow at low elevations and Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir at high elevations. A variety of grasses occupy the openings at all elevations and some alpine plants grow on the highest peaks and ridges. Shrubs, such as sagebrush, ninebark, and bearberry, are common at mid and lower elevations.

A total of 370 wildlife species have been observed in the area: 77 mammals, 240 birds, 23 fish, 21 reptiles, and 9 amphibians. Several non-native species of upland game, including chukar and gray (Hungarian) partridge, were introduced into the area prior to wilderness designation. Eight species of big game are found: mule deer, whitetail deer, elk, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, black bear, mountain lion, and moose.

The area supports both resident and anadromous fisheries. Steelhead trout and chinook salmon (spring and summer runs) utilize spawning

and rearing habitat of the Wilderness. Indigenous game fish include cutthroat, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, rocky mountain whitefish, and white sturgeon. Brook trout, California golden trout, and Arctic grayling were planted in lakes of the area some time ago and have been established long enough to be considered native.

Evidenced by numerous artifacts of the Shoshone and Nez Perce Indian occupations, journals of early fur trappers and missionaries, and by remnants of early miner and homesteader settlements, the historic and prehistoric heritage of the area is recognized as a valuable Wilderness component.

UNDERSTANDING "LEGAL" WILDERNESS

The following Acts of Congress and administrative actions of the Forest Service led to the creation of the present FC—RONRW.

1931 - The Forest Service designated 1,090,000 acres in central Idaho as the Idaho Primitive Area. Additional lands were added in 1937 bringing the total to 1,224,350 acres.

1936 - The Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area was established by the Forest Service, including most of the land between the Main Salmon and Lochsa Rivers.

1963 - The Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area was divided into three units by the Forest Service: The Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area (north of the Main Salmon River), and an undesignated piece of country between the two areas known as the Magruder Corridor.

1964 - The Wilderness Act (PL 88-077): This Act created a National Wilderness Preservation System, designated existing National Forest Wilderness as "official" Wilderness (such as the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness), directed that existing National Forest Primitive Areas (including the Salmon River Breaks and Idaho Primitive Areas) be reviewed for their suitability as Wilderness, and defined uses and activities allowed in the Wilderness.

The purpose of Wilderness, as stated in the Wilderness Act, is "to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all

areas within the United States.” Further, land management agencies are charged with administering Wilderness “for the use and enjoyment of American people in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as Wilderness and to provide for the protection of these areas (and) the preservation of their Wilderness character.”

1968 - Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (PL 92-906): This Act added both the Middle Fork of the Salmon and Selway Rivers to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, to be preserved in a free-flowing condition for the benefit and enjoyment of the present and future generations. It also required that the Salmon River between the town of North Fork and its confluence with the Snake River be studied for its potential as a Wild and Scenic River.

1980 - Central Idaho Wilderness Act (PL 96-312): Congress established a 2.3 million acre River of No Return Wilderness from the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas and surrounding roadless lands, added 105,600 acres from the Magruder Corridor to the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness, and 125 miles of the Salmon River to the National Wild and Scenic River System. The act also created a special mining management zone in the Clear Creek area, and allowed certain existing uses to continue, such as motorboats on the Main Salmon and the use of established air strips.

1984 - (PL 98-231): Congress honored Senator Frank Church by renaming the area the “Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness.”

The FC—RONRW is administered by two Forest Service Regions (Northern and Intermountain), 6 National Forests, and 12 Ranger Districts. To coordinate management among these various administrative units, a comprehensive wilderness management plan was completed in 1985. In addition, there are separate management plans for the Middle Fork and the Salmon Rivers.

WHAT IS ALLOWED IN THE FC—RONRW

River running on the Salmon and Middle Fork of the Salmon, under a permit system (see pages 11 through 14).

Dayhiking, backpacking, and ski touring, with a maximum party size of 20.

Horse riding and horse packing, with some restrictions on party size, camp location, and use of forage (see pages 19 and 20).

Hunting and fishing under State regulations.

Commercial guides and outfitters authorized by special use permits (see page 9).

Mining and prospecting for cobalt and related minerals in the special mining zone, subject to certain restrictions (see PL 96-312).

Jet boats on the Salmon.

Continued use of established airfields.

Access to private land.

Reasonable access to valid mining claims or occupancies.

Grazing of domestic livestock under permit.

Future construction and maintenance of small hydroelectric generators, domestic water facilities, and related facilities in Three Mile and Jersey Creek drainages.

WHAT IS NOT ALLOWED IN THE FC—RONRW

Timber harvesting.

New permanent or temporary roads and new landing strips.

Motorized or mechanized transport of any kind, including mountain bicycles and hang gliders.

Motorboats (except on the Salmon River).

Dredge or placer mining in the Salmon, Middle Fork, and tributaries of the Middle Fork.

Prospecting for minerals (except in the special mining zone).

New permanent structures or installations. (Existing structures may be maintained for administrative or historic purposes.)

Commercial enterprises (other than guides and outfitters).

NOTE: There are 51 parcels of private land totaling over 2,800 acres and 21 parcels of State land totaling over 6,700 acres. As non-Federal land, these are not considered “Wilderness” and are not managed by the Forest Service. The private lands along the Wild Rivers, however, are subject to “scenic easement” restrictions regarding future development.

MINERALS

The Wilderness Act of 1964 established that, effective January 1, 1984, all Wilderness Areas are closed to mineral entry and location except for those mining claims that were valid before January 1, 1984. However, the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 (CIWA) provides special stipulations for a Special Mining Management Zone (SMMZ) located in the northeast quadrant of the Wilderness. The SMMZ was established to allow for the exploration and development of cobalt, a strategic mineral.

Claimants who have a valid existing rights on mining claims prior to January 1, 1984, may develop their claims under an approved plan of operations. Proposed mining operations within the Wilderness are carefully evaluated. Access and mining activities are strictly controlled and stringent reclamation measures are required.

The CIWA prohibits dredge and placer mining within the perceptible banks and beds of the Salmon River, the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, and the Middle Fork tributary streams in their entirety.

Throughout the FC—RONRW, Wilderness travelers may notice evidence of old mining claims and prospecting activity. Nearly 2,100 mining and millsite claims are located in or immediately adjacent to the Wilderness. About 100 of these are placer claims.

Mining is part of the history of this rugged central Idaho country and

historical evidence of man's activity will be visible in many parts of the Wilderness.

WILDERNESS TRAVEL

There are a number of ways to travel through the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness: by floatboat down the Middle Fork and Salmon Rivers, by jet boat on the Salmon River, by foot or horseback on the extensive trail system, or by aircraft, which provide foot and horse travelers access to remote interior locations.

Each mode of travel is managed differently. River travel is managed under a permit system to control the number of float parties. Campsites are assigned on the Middle Fork but are not assigned on the Salmon River. Hikers and backpackers are essentially free to travel as they please.

More important than regulations is the responsibility each traveler has to protect the Wilderness. In past years, we used to speak of wilderness survival as the ability of people to survive the Wilderness. Now we speak of wilderness survival as the land's capability of surviving people. In many of the most popular National Park backcountry areas, BLM primitive areas, and National Forest Wilderness Areas, we are literally "loving the Wilderness to death."

With increased leisure time, more disposable income, and revolutionary advances in lightweight gear, people are going down the rivers and into the Wilderness in unprecedented numbers. What were accepted wilderness traveling and camping practices 20 years ago are simply unacceptable today if we are to preserve the Wilderness. It is necessary for ALL users of the FC—RONRW to practice minimum impact camping techniques. The motivation to do this derives from a respect for the land and water and consideration and courtesy for those who will follow after you.

The slogan today is "Leave No Trace!" Specific techniques of "Leave No Trace" may differ depending on when, where, and how you travel, but the underlying philosophy has just a few key elements:

- Travel in small groups, be quiet and unobtrusive. Respect solitude, one of the most valuable wilderness resources.

- Camp out of site and sound of other campers, and where possible, at least 200 feet from rivers, streams, and trails.
- Pick up and pack out all litter and trash. If you have camped in a popular area, leave the campsite in the best possible condition for the next users. If you have camped in a little-used area, leave absolutely no evidence that you have been there. For more information on on-trace camping see pages 17 through 19.
- Be responsible for human waste. When traveling overland, bury feces. When floating the rivers, use the available pit toilets or pack it out in sealed containers.

Commercial outfitters and guides offer people without the time, skill, or equipment of their own the opportunity to enjoy the Wilderness. There are 88 outfitters offering horse, backpack, and cross-country ski trips in the Wilderness, and float trips down the rivers. For a complete list of commercial outfitters and guides, write:

Idaho Outfitters &
Guides Assoc.
P.O. Box 95
Boise, Idaho 83701

Western River Guides Assoc.
(River trips only)
994 Denver Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

FLOATING THE RIVERS

The rivers of the Wilderness—the Middle Fork and Salmon—are two of America's premier white water float trips. Both are National Wild and Scenic Rivers, classified as follows:

- Salmon River, North Fork to Corn Creek, 46 miles, National Recreational River.
- Salmon River, Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar, 79 miles, National Wild River.
- Middle Fork Salmon, from its source at the confluence of Bear Valley and Marsh Creeks to its confluence with Salmon (except for one mile Scenic River segment in the vicinity of Dagger Falls), 104 miles, National Wild River.

- Middle Fork Salmon, one mile in vicinity of Dagger Falls, National Scenic River.

Over 7,000 people float each river annually. The Middle Fork and Salmon Rivers are both under permit systems to help protect them from the impacts of excessive use. Nonoutfitted (private) river runners must apply for permits well in advance. People floating with commercial guides and outfitters need not apply for a permit, however, each outfitter is regulated under a special-use permit issued by the Forest Service.

PROTECTING RIVER RESOURCES

1. The Antiquities Act PROHIBITS the collection of archaeological artifacts.
2. Wood fires are permitted only in firepans.
3. At many campsites firewood is in short supply. River runners should carry portable propane or white gas stoves for cooking.
4. All unburnable material (especially small pieces of plastic, glass, wire, aluminum, nylon rope) must be packed out. Leave the campsite in better condition than you found it.
5. Pitch tents in places where tents have been pitched before. Avoid trampling a fresh site where there is undamaged vegetation.
6. No soaps or detergents are allowed in the hot springs, rivers, or side streams. Wash and rinse well away from water sources and camp areas, using pans or buckets. Dispose of water at least 200 feet from rivers or streams.
7. Obey State fish and game regulations.
8. There are numerous private land holdings which are off limits to floatboaters. Please respect the rights of these landowners.

RIVER HAZARDS

Nonoutfitted river runners who are properly prepared, are experienced boat handlers, and exercise good judgment, should have no difficulty floating the Middle Fork or Salmon Rivers. One variable that must be closely watched is the peak run-off, usually in June. When water levels are high, rivers must be run with the utmost caution.

A second early-season hazard is rain and cold weather. To prevent hypothermia, wetsuits are recommended. Hypothermia can be a hazard ANY TIME during the spring, summer, or fall; especially during cold weather. By mid-August, the rivers have usually dropped to low levels, presenting a new set of hazards. Rapids that are essentially rock bands or drop-offs, such as Velvet and Tappan Falls on the Middle Fork, are particularly hazardous at low water and require that boatmen pick the correct line when running them. Canoeing is not recommended on either river. Kayakers should be at least competent intermediates and have the ability to "eskimo roll" in rough water.

THE MIDDLE FORK

For information or permits for floating or running the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, contact:

Middle Fork Ranger District
Challis National Forest
P.O. Box 337
Challis, Idaho 83226
Phone: (208) 879-5204

After receiving your inquiry, the District will mail you an application card and information on how to apply for a permit. Applications for the following summer are accepted between October 1 and January 31.

During the heavy use season, June 1 through September 3, permits and reservations for launch dates are required for all nonoutfitted parties. Launch dates are assigned by a lottery drawing, and seven launches per day are allowed (generally four nonoutfitted party launch-

ches and three outfitter launches). Canceled or unconfirmed launch dates are available on a first-come, first-served basis during the heavy use season.

Before and after the heavy use season, permits are still required but are issued on a first-come, first-served basis. The seven launches per day limit is still in effect. Applications for these launches should be made at least a month in advance.

Middle Fork permits are not valid on the Salmon River.

There are two boat launching ramps on the Middle Fork: Boundary Creek and Indian Creek. The take-out ramp is on the Salmon at Cache Bar, three miles below its confluence with the Middle Fork.

An excellent river map of the Middle Fork, depicting rapids, campsites, and other features, is available from the Forest Service.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS ON THE MIDDLE FORK

The maximum trip length is 8 days. Maximum group size is 24, including boatmen.

Only one overnight camp is allowed below Big Creek during the heavy use season.

Designated campsites will be assigned to each party.

Human feces from campsites without pit toilets must be hauled out. The containers and/or system used must be approved by the Forest Service.

Open fires are allowed only in approved fire pans. All ashes must be packed out.

THE SALMON (Wild River Section)

For information or permits for running the Salmon River, contact:

North Fork Ranger District
Salmon National Forest
P.O. Box 780
North Fork, Idaho 83466
Phone: (208) 865-2383

During the heavy use season, June 20 through September 7, permits and reservations for launch dates are required. Applications for the following summer are accepted between December 1 and January 31 each year.

There are opportunities for obtaining unassigned or unconfirmed launch dates on a first-come, first-served basis during the heavy use season. April is the best month to apply for a cancelled reservation. However, boaters are welcome to call-in after April. The procedure for doing this is explained in the information packet on floating the Salmon sent out by the North Fork Ranger District.

Before and after the heavy use season, river runners should obtain voluntary permits from either the North Fork Ranger Station or at the launch sites.

There are three boat launching ramps for the Salmon: Spring Creek, Corn Creek and Vinegar Creek. The takeout ramps are at Carey Creek and Spring Bar.

The river and adjacent area are popular recreation areas, and float-boaters may encounter jet boats, backpackers, horse packers, and commercially-guided parties. Please show respect for all other recreational users you may encounter.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE SALMON

Maximum group size is 30, including boatmen, during the reservation season.

Maximum trip length is 10 days.

Campsites are not assigned, but are available on a first-come, first-served basis. Smaller parties should use smaller campsites.

Some campsites have pit toilets, but all parties are REQUIRED to have portable toilets or other means for packing out human waste. A dumping station is provided. Any fire built on a sandy beach must be contained in a fire pan. Ashes can be dumped in the main river current.

TRAVELING THE TRAILS

A network of 296 trails totaling 2,616 miles link the various airfields, rivers, trailheads, and perimeter access roads in the Wilderness. Most of the trails were built before 1930. Many are steep, rocky, eroded, poorly located, and poorly drained. Four hundred miles of trail are in very primitive condition.

The Central Idaho Wilderness Act requires that trails in the Wilderness be cleared of obstructions annually. Maintenance is usually limited to clearing downed trees, with trail tread work done when trails become impassable. Limited funds for maintaining trails have resulted in a general decline in trail conditions over the years.

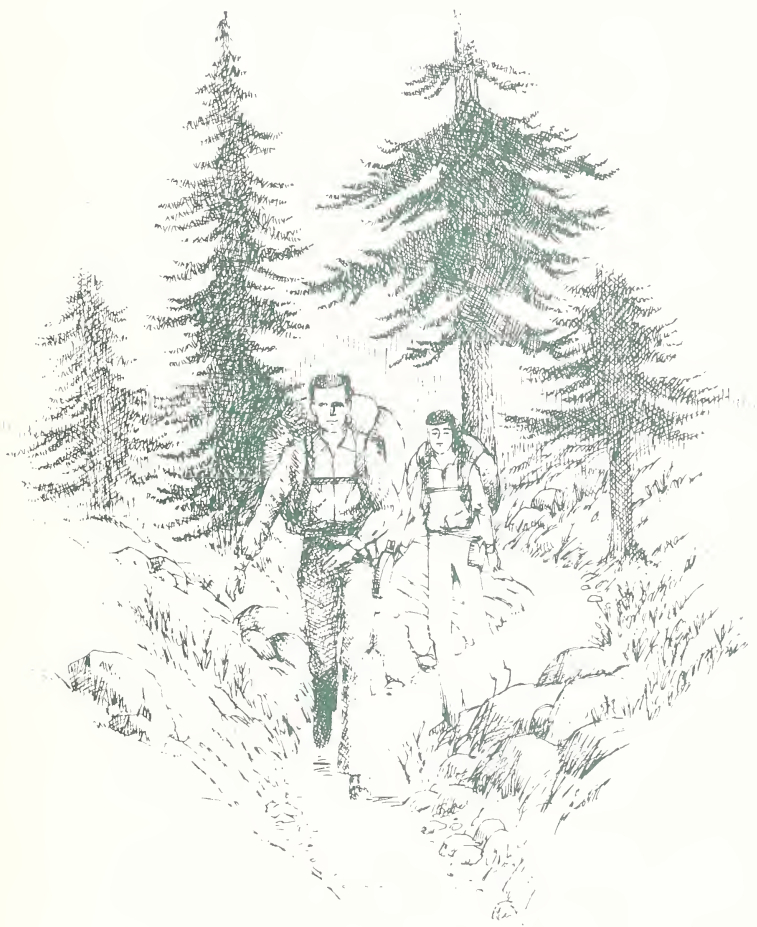
Four trails—the South Nez Perce, Three Blaze, Thunder Mountain, and Sheepeater Trails—were used by Indians or early settlers.

Trails along the major rivers and into some of the lake basins are the most popular and heavily used. Trails along tributary streams and through the wooded uplands are less used, offer outstanding scenery, and provide access to hunting areas.

There are 114 bridges in or adjacent to the Wilderness. The bridges provide foot and horse travelers passage over watercourses too deep or swift to ford.

A bridge spanning the Salmon River near Horse Creek was condemned and removed in 1970. The river is unfordable and is a barrier to foot and horse travelers for nearly 50 miles.

The best opportunities for solitude are in the trailless areas. The following map shows the location of trailless areas over 10,000 acres,



which total 1.5 million acres in the Wilderness. Plans call for leaving the trailless areas “as is,” and not constructing new trails into them.

Thirty-two Forest roads provide access to 66 trailheads. The condition of the roads is highly variable. Some are not passable to vehicles towing trailers, while others are suitable for four-wheel drive vehicles only. Inquire at Ranger Stations for current conditions. There are a few roads within the FC—RONRW, such as the one down Big Creek. They are for access to valid mining claims only and are not open to the general public.

(Over 10,000 Acres)



HINTS FOR HIKERS AND HORSE PACKERS

Under the slogan of “Leave No Trace,” we offer a few suggestions of ways of traveling and camping in the Wilderness:

- Travel in small groups, usually no more than 10 to 12 people. The maximum group size is 20, without prior approval.
- When traveling the trails, stay on the trails to avoid widening them and causing erosion. Do not cut switchbacks.
- Select campsites out-of-sight of (and at least 200 feet away from) lakes, streams, trails, and other campers.
- Along the Middle Fork and the Salmon River, some campsites are within 200 feet of the river due to the topography. Campsites on the Middle Fork are assigned to boating parties, and hikers or horsemen should expect to share sites in this heavily-used area.
- Keep soap and detergent out of hot springs, lakes, and streams. Wash and rinse using buckets or pans, and dispose of water at least 200 feet from lakes or streams. Use biodegradable soap only. Even biodegradable soap must percolate through the soil.
- Pack out all unburnable trash (cans, bottles, aluminum foil). Pick up trash left by others.
- Carry a small shovel or trowel to help dispose of human feces. For individuals, dig small latrines in the top 6 to 8 inches of soil at least 200 feet from water, camp, and trails. A narrow trench several feet long may be needed for a group. After each use, cover fecal matter and toilet paper with dirt to discourage flies from gathering. Urine need not be buried but should be kept well away from the camp or water. Cover your latrine thoroughly with soil, rocks, needles, and twigs to “Leave No Trace” before heading home.
- Do not build facilities like lean-tos, fire circles, bough beds, and gear racks.
- Fires are not permitted in some heavily used areas. Inquire about fire restrictions at the nearest Ranger Station before starting your trip.

- If fires are permitted, use an existing fire circle rather than building a new one. Rings of rocks are not necessary. Use only rocks needed and scatter them when leaving. Build small fires and use only dead or down wood of small diameter. Burn charred wood and garbage to a white ash, extinguish the fire with water, and remove bits of garbage that will not burn. Leave a clean fire circle for the next campers.
- When camping in little-used areas, you may not find an old fire circle. To build a fire, select a spot away from trees and shrubs. Remove twigs and needles or sod until you reach cool soil, piling them a safe distance from the fire for later use. You may want to use a small rock or two to support cooking pots, but a fire circle is not needed and does not prevent fire from spreading. After the fire is dead out, scatter ash and charcoal and camouflage the site with twigs and needles.
- Never build a fire against a large rock where smoke will blacken it for all to see or in a meadow where the scar will stand out and will take years to heal. Select a sandy spot or hard ground where the scar can be hidden afterwards.
- Portable gasoline or propane stoves are a good way to “Leave No Trace.” They provide fast, clean heat for cooking, even above timberline where wood is scarce. Stoves leave “no trace” when you move on.



- Don't ditch around your tent. Ditches start erosion and leave long-lasting scars. Occupancy is limited to 14 days, but try to stay in one place no more than 4 days to minimize waste accumulation and injury to plants around the campsite.
- When purchasing new equipment, select earth tone colors and tents which do not require trees for poles. Never cut green trees for poles.

STOCK USE

Permits are not required for using horses, mules, or other riding or pack stock in the Wilderness. However, stock users are expected to adhere to the following conditions:

- Locate camps at least 200 feet from trails, lakes, and streams, where terrain permits.
- Written approval for use of more than 20 head of stock is required.
- Grazing for several days in one location must be approved in advance.
- Supplemental feed, when needed, should be alfalfa hay, processed pellets, and grain (preferably rolled oats), in order to prevent non-native plants from getting established in the Wilderness. (Also no straw is permitted in the Wilderness; it leaves too much trace.)
- Salt should be mixed with grain. Otherwise, it must be in block form, secured off the ground, located away from camps, trails, and live water, and removed when you leave.
- Stock should not be tied to trees for more than two hours to minimize damage to soil and roots.
- Stock must be ridden or led, not permitted to run loose on trails.
- Only stock necessary for each trip are permitted. No cripples, colts, or unbroken stock are permitted, except for short periods if animal becomes crippled during trip.

- Whenever horses or other animals are used for riding and packing, special care must be taken to “Leave No Trace.” Pack lightweight foods and camp gear to reduce the number of pack animals needed.

Following are some suggestions for tying, grazing, and cleanup:

- Tying: When you unpack, saddle up, or stop for a rest, tie horses to stout trees at least 8 inches in diameter. Smaller trees are tender and easily damaged by restless animals and abrasive ropes. Select a dry spot to avoid trampling tender vegetation and wet soil.
- If horses must be tied for a long time, stretch a rope (well above the horse’s head) between two large trees in a dry spot. Tie horses to the rope hitch rail so they can move about freely reducing the tendency to paw the ground and scar trees and other vegetation. Nervous stock can also be hobbled to prevent excessive trampling.
- Grazing: Rather than tying livestock, consider picketing or hobbling. Select a dry spot to avoid trampling vegetation and soil. Move the animal before overgrazing occurs, and pull picket pins out when you leave. Hobbling is best as it allows the horse to graze over a large area.
- Grazing animals and those tied for long periods should be kept well away from lakes, streams, and camp to avoid water pollution and unpleasant conditions created by manure, urine, and trampling.
- Cleanup: Wherever manure accumulates, scatter it with a stick to speed decomposition and make the area look better.

SMOKE ELSEY ON “PACKIN IN”

Smoke Elser, a renowned outfitter stated, “What separates good packers from bad packers is no longer who can throw a faster diamond hitch. Today, two things set apart the good packer—the way he cares for and uses his stock, and the way he treats the land. You don’t have to tear up the country to have a comfortable camp. The more you modify your campsite, the further you push back the very Wilderness you came to experience.”

“As a horse packer, you are equipped to leave the mountains cleaner than you found them. It costs almost nothing in time and effort to pack out trash you find in your camps and along the way. Yet there is more to Wilderness degradation than trash, and more to clean camping than cosmetics. Packing unavoidably has a great impact on the country simply because horses and mules are big animals who trample things and have to eat. Packers have to accept this and make every effort to minimize the effects of their passing. How to do this without degrading the unique character of the pack trip experience is the most pressing question facing packers, both amateur and professional, today.”

“Packers must accept the dictum ‘take only pictures, leave only footprints’ with the same fervor and unanimity as those who coined it. And they must extend courtesy, consideration, and tolerance to other Wilderness users. All this will mean the demise of some traditional practices still in use, but these need not be replaced by technological substitutes. To the greatest extent possible comfort and amenity must depend on skill rather than on equipment or exploitation. The alternative is to be registered, regulated, allocated, and ultimately unsatisfied.”

—From *“Packin’ In on Horses and Mules”* by Smoke Elser and Bill Brown, Montana Packers. (See “FOR MORE INFORMATION,” page 38.)

AIR ACCESS

Aircraft have been flying into remote landing strips in the mountains of Idaho for over 50 years, and the Central Idaho Wilderness Act allowed this use to continue. Established landing strips will not be closed unless they are unsafe.

There are 24 active landing strips in the Wilderness: These are depicted on the sketch map on the following page. The private strips are open to the public for emergency use only, or on a charge basis.

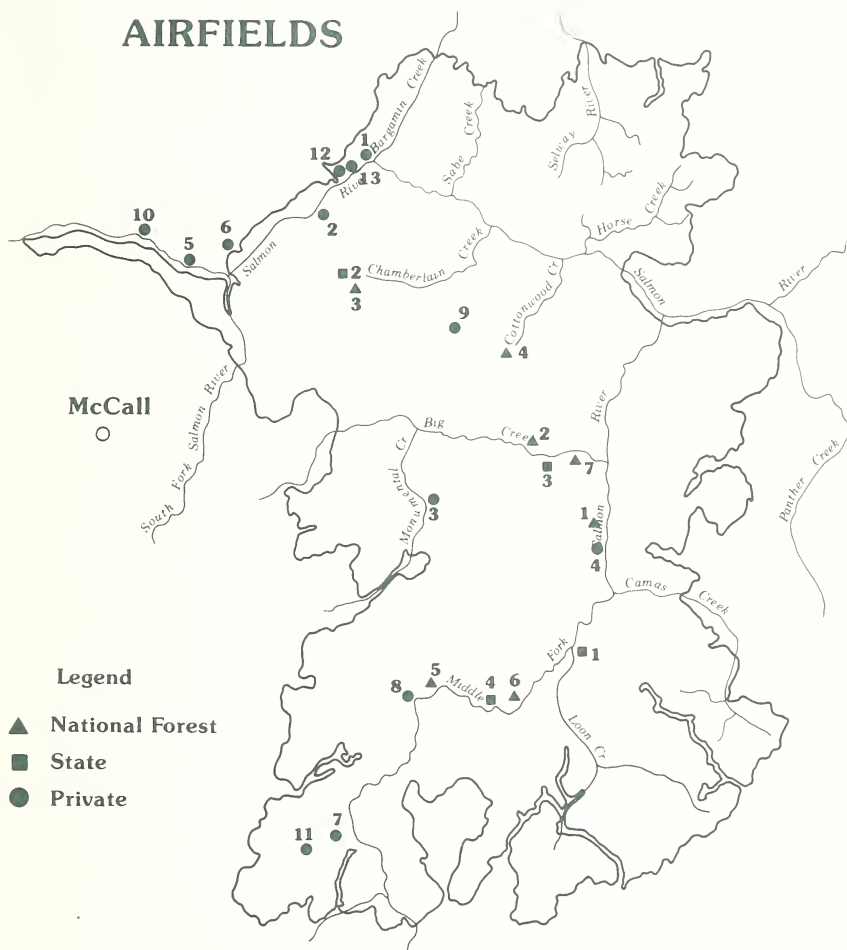
More than 4,400 aircraft land within the area each year. The Chamberlain and Indian Creek landing strips are two of the larger maintained landing strips and are not considered to be particularly demanding from the standpoint of backcountry flying skill. The Indian Creek landing strip is heavily used in connection with floatboating on

the Middle Fork. Water levels on the Middle Fork drop in late summer and it is no longer possible to launch boat trips from Boundary Creek, thus necessitating flying into Indian Creek and starting the float trip from there.

There are a number of smaller landing strips which are extremely demanding of the highest degree of mountain flying skills. These landing strips should only be attempted by pilots familiar with canyon and short-field operation. The Idaho Airport Facilities Directory, published by the Idaho Transportation Department, provides details. The Division of Aeronautics in the State Department of Transportation has responsibility for search and rescue of lost or downed aircraft.



AIRFIELDS



Legend

- ▲ National Forest
- State
- Private

FOREST SERVICE

1. Bernard
2. Cabin Creek
3. Camberlain Basin
4. Cold Meadows
5. Indian Creek
6. Mahoney
7. Soldier Bar

STATE OF IDAHO

1. Lower Loon Creek
2. Stonebraker Ranch
3. Taylor Ranch
4. Thomas Creek

PRIVATE

1. Allison Ranch
2. Campbells Ferry
3. Dovel (Monumental Ranch)
4. Flying B
5. James Ranch
6. Mackay Bar
7. Morgan Ranch
8. Pistol Creek
9. Root Ranch
10. Shepp Ranch
11. Sulphur Creek
12. Whitewater Ranch
13. Yellowpine Bar

FIRE

Fire is a natural ecological agent that has influenced vegetation over thousands of years. The historic fire pattern on warm sites at lower elevations was low intensity surface fires at about 20-year intervals. Fires were less frequent on north slopes and at higher elevations. Because of these fires, conifer stands were relatively open and uneven aged.

Fire suppression seems to have interrupted the historic fire frequency. A large majority of the Wilderness has not burned since 1919. This long fire interval is unprecedented over at least the past 200 years. The absence of fire has resulted in a buildup of fuels. This has increased the likelihood of intense wildfires.

The Wilderness user may observe a fire in progress. Fires are either suppressed or allowed to burn under prescriptions set forth in the FC—RONRW Fire Management Plan. This plan allows lightning-caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role. The purpose of this is to reestablish the role of fire in perpetuating natural ecosystems within the Wilderness. Fire mosaics resulting from these fires will enhance wildlife habitats and esthetics over the long term.

Despite the need for lightning-caused fire to play a more natural role, Forest visitors are asked to be extremely careful with campfires during hot, dry periods. Suppress campfires by thoroughly soaking hot embers. Mix ashes with soaked soil and stir with a shovel or stick. Be sure all materials are cold and dead out before leaving your site.

The 65,000-acre Mortar Creek Fire in 1979, one of the largest in the history of the State of Idaho with suppression costs of almost \$6 million, was caused by a visitor's inadequately suppressed campfire. Please be careful!

NATURAL HAZARDS

Wilderness travel involves an element of risk. Wilderness travelers may be a long way from outside help if faced with an accident, sudden illness, or other emergency and should be prepared to be self-

reliant in such situations. The risk of serious injury can be reduced by:

- Being supplied with proper equipment and clothing;
- Being armed with first-aid knowledge and supplies; and
- Being aware of changing weather conditions and other natural hazards.

In the event of a serious injury, the Forest Service may be contacted at the offices and Guard Stations listed on the back cover of this User's Guide.

The Forest Service may take a temporary lead role in finding lost persons. The county sheriff will direct extensive search and rescue operations, with assistance provided by the Forest Service.

Following are some of the natural hazards present in the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness (see also RIVER HAZARDS, page 11):

GIARDIA: *Giardia lamblia*, an intestinal parasite that can, if ingested, cause diarrhea, abdominal cramps, bloating, fatigue, and weight loss, may be present in any surface water source in the Wilderness. The symptoms may take a few days or several weeks to develop. Relief usually requires prescribed medication from a physician. The most effective prevention measure is to treat all drinking water by boiling. Some commercially available filters may be effective in removing *Giardia*. Chlorine and Iodine are both effective in killing *Giardia* providing the proper dosage is used.

TICKS: Ticks are small insects that tenaciously cling to, and then burrow into, the skin or scalp. Ticks may transmit Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Colorado Tick Fever, both serious diseases. Ticks are common early in the season. As summer progresses, the ticks become less common.

POISONOUS SNAKES: Rattlesnakes live in the Wilderness below about 5,000 feet elevation. This includes the Middle Fork downstream from Indian Creek, and all of the Salmon.



POISON IVY: Poison ivy is common along the lower 15 miles of the Middle Fork, all along the banks of the Salmon, and in the side canyons at lower elevations.

HOT SPRINGS: Some of the hot springs along the Middle Fork and at other locations in the Wilderness are hot enough to cause burns. Caution should be exercised around hot water, especially if children are in the group.

BEARS: There are no grizzly bears in the Wilderness. The black bears that live here are rarely seen, and when seen, usually run from humans unless wounded or cornered. The exception is a female bear with cubs who may become aggressive if she feels her cubs are threatened, or bears who learn that human campsites are an easy place to find food.

There has been some problem with black bears in the Big Horn Crags. It is recommended that people hang their food and cosmetics out of reach of bears and cook odorous foods away from their sleeping area.

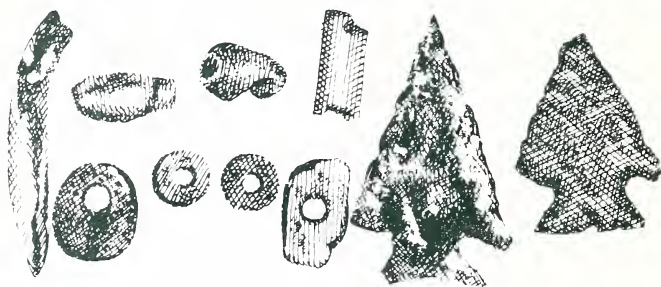
EARLY PEOPLE

Indians

Caves and rock shelters along the Middle Fork and its tributaries hold artifacts that show native Americans used this area for 12,000 years. The two Indian groups that ranged this region most recently, the Nez Perce and Shoshone, left only yesterday in terms of archaeological time. Remnants of the Shoshone group called Sheepeaters avoided the military roundup of their people in 1879 and remained in isolated parts of this wild country until near the start of this century.



Those cultural resources related to Indians include stone and bone tools, remnants of clothing and basketry, remains of stone dams and weirs used in fish traps, depressions that were once pit houses, rocks stacked to form shelters, storage bins, and ambush sites for Indian hunters. Indian signs and symbols are chipped and painted on rock walls throughout this wild canyon country. Many remain undiscovered by professional archaeologists. Much that has been found is not well understood. Travelers in the area should remember that collection of artifacts by the general public is prohibited by the Antiquities Act.



Both the Shoshone and Nez Perce used a wide array of hunting and fishing strategies requiring highly specialized tools and skills. They fished with communal traps and weirs, and established semi-permanent platforms where migrating salmon were dipped out with long-handled nets. Hooks, spears, and seines were common. They knew how to formulate poisons both for stunning fish and for use on arrow or spear points. Hunters used decoys, blinds, snares, pits, and deadfalls. Elk were hunted on snowshoes when the snow was deep. Trained dogs were used for some pursuits.

These Indians are gone now—as one writer says, “Vanished like swallows in autumn.”

The Sheepearer War

In 1879, the Sheepearer Indians were accused of murdering five Chinese miners on Loon Creek. There was no evidence that Indians were actually involved in the crime but it was convenient at the time to blame Indians for any unexplained violence against whites.



Brigadier General O. O. Howard, Comander of the Department of Columbia, ordered troops to the Middle Fork in 1879. Cavalry Captain Reuben F. Bernard was in charge of the field operation, but it is explained in much more detail in the diary of Private Edgar Hoffner, who rode with Bernard and his junior officers throughout the Sheepeater War.

Private Hoffner sums up the campaign as follows: “We marched (and rode) 1,258 miles through sections where no human beings had ever set foot before. A number of animals (horses and mules) were made useless and men badly used up.”

Private Hoffner’s diary also tells of pack mules tumbling over cliffs, saddle animals shot after they played out, food and blankets lost time and again when pack animals were swept downriver in the many dangerous crossings. The soldiers were often lost, frequently hungry, commonly wet and cold. The Indians they sought were as elusive as wolves—and just as much at home among the peaks and canyons that were always the major enemy of the military.

This "war" ended with two brief exchanges of fire between soldiers and Indians. One soldier, Private Harry Eagan, was killed and is buried in a marked grave on what is now named Soldier Bar on Big Creek. The Indians, who fired from ambush and moved on, were seldom seen and had no known casualties.

The Indians seemed puzzled, and finally bored, by the dogged pursuit. They eventually surrendered to Lieutenant Edward S. Farrow and his troop of Umatilla Indian scouts on October 1, 1879. They were eventually settled on the Ft. Hall Reservation in eastern Idaho. A few of their group missed the surrender gathering and remained in the mountains for many more years.

General Howard felt much better about the Shespeater War than did Private Hoffner. His letter to the Adjutant General in San Francisco says the expedition was "handsomely completed," with the forced surrender of the entire band and the capture of their camp, stores, and stock.

The soldiers, however their campaign is judged, left their marks and relics on the Middle Fork. They left Private Eagan buried on Soldier Bar, and they left mule packer Dave Lewis—later locally famous as Cougar Dave Lewis—alive and well as a new Middle Fork settler.

The White Men

The written record of white men in the Salmon River country starts with the arrival of the Lewis and Clark expedition near the North Fork of the Salmon River in 1805. After some exploratory probes, and discouraging reports from friendly Indians, they abandoned their plan to travel the Salmon River drainage and detoured north to the Clearwater. In doing so they set a pattern that for more than 100 years had the mainstream of white pioneers circling north or south to avoid what became known as the River of No Return—now the FC—RONRW.

Gold was first discovered near Florence, Idaho, in 1860. Then came strikes in Boise Basin and on the Salmon River in 1862. By 1866 gold was found west of the present city of Salmon. Some 7,000 miners soon occupied that area. By 1870, a community named Leesburg, west of Salmon, had more than 100 stores, saloons, hotels, and other places of business. On the southern edge of the Wilderness, gold strikes quickly spawned such boom towns as Bonanza and

Custer. The “gold rush” days left a legacy of interesting stories. A short one follows:

Years ago, a miner had a mining claim on the Salmon River. He was trying to peddle it to a prospective buyer. The old prospector had rolled some gold dust up in his cigarette. When he panned a sample from the claim he smoked the cigarette and flicked the ashes into the pan, making it a rich sample. The mine was sold.

A few of these miners sifted over the divides and down the drainages into the Middle Fork. They found enough placer gold to lure them on. Some found enough to build cabins and work the same claims for years. They planted gardens, put out winter trap lines. Horses, mules, burros, and cattle came into the Middle Fork with miners and packers who supplied them. A few miners who settled on flat land with water gradually built up substantial livestock operations, raising enough hay to winter their stock.

Cougar Dave Lewis built a cabin at Goat Creek, later moved to Slate Creek to raise horses, and finally settled on Big Creek. He was 80 when he finally patented a homestead there. He was a Civil War veteran who survived the siege at Vicksburg and a scout with Captain Benteen, who arrived at the Little Big Horn just after the Custer massacre. Dave hunted cougars in the Middle Fork country for hides and bounties. He is said to have taken more than 600 of the big cats. The New York Times told his story before he died at age 93.

Cougar Dave was one of many picturesque pioneers in this area. Another was Charlie Norton, described in a Pocatello, Idaho, newspaper at the time of his death as “essentially a man of nerve.” Charlie, who was an early settler in the mining territory near Custer, was a noted bear hunter who finally got too close to a grizzly.

A grizzly crushed Norton’s face and mangled most of his body. A companion found him still alive but medical help was 60 miles away at Challis. They took a quart of maggots out of Norton’s wounds and removed all of his shattered jaw. He lived. What was left of his mouth grew shut and was cut open without anesthetic time and again. Charlie Norton went on prospecting. Once he cut open his own mouth with his pocket knife and hand mirror when his prospector pals refused to help him. A cancer that developed in Norton’s face was cut out four times, always without anesthetic, which he refused to

take. He finally died of what might be called old age, complaining at the last that he was "getting to be a damned baby" because he was beginning to flinch at the thought of additional operations. Norton Creek and Norton Ridge are named after him.

Parrott Creek is named after Earl Parrott. Earl was disappointed in love when he returned from the Klondike gold rush and found his intended married to another. Next, a bank that held all his savings failed and erased his faith in men and the world of commerce. So Earl settled in a Middle Fork tributary known as Impassable Canyon, building his cabin on a high bench reached only by a trail that involved several cliff-scaling ladders. He mined a little placer gold and lived off the land, remaining there in hermit status for about 30 years.

The Boatmen

Captain Harry Guleke, who made his whitewater reputation as a sweepboat pilot on the Salmon River, probably made the first run of the Middle Fork in the early 1900's. He died in 1944 and left only a verbal report of the trip, which was made with a home-made raft. No one who knew Guleke questioned his story, in which he says he was sometimes on his raft and sometimes under it.

A Mr. Weidmer and his son may have run most of the Middle Fork in a canoe about 1928. That skimpy report is from Dr. Russell Frazier, then of Bingham, Utah, who made a successful run in 1936. Frazier was part of a river-running crew that at times included Cap Mowrey, Bill Fahrni, Al and Bus Hatch, Dr. Wallace Calder, Frank Swain, and Blackie Marshall.

Swain and Frazier ran the river again in 1939. Hack Miller of the Utah newspaper, *Deseret News*, was along that time, and Amos Burg accompanied the party in a rubber boat or raft. That same year Woodie Hindman, a Eugene, Oregon, boat builder, made the run in a McKenzie River drift boat of his own design. His wife Ruth was his crewperson. A year later Hindman was back on the Middle Fork with Oregon white-water men Prince Helfrich, Harold Dobyns, and George Godfrey. They had three boats similar to Hindman's and they all made the run. L. L. (Andy) Anderson started the first commercial river running business in 1945 by hauling boats and equipment on horseback from Meyers Cove to the Tappen Ranch via Camas Creek.

River runners are urged to leave no “relics” in the way that the Indians, miners, and ranchers did. Now that they are the mainstream of modern Middle Fork and Salmon River culture, rafters and kayakers are guided by the slogan “Leave No Trace.”

WILDLIFE

A Land of Diversity

The abundant and varied habitats of the Wilderness provide homes for a broad diversity of fish and wildlife. Otters, coyotes, blue grouse, rainbow, steelhead, cutthroat trout, chinook salmon, golden-mantled ground squirrels, marmots, Canadian geese, and black-capped chickadees are just a few examples. These fish and wildlife resources provide us with opportunities for fishing, hunting, birdwatching, photography, and much more.



Management of wildlife is a cooperative effort between the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the Forest Service. Under this arrangement, the State directly manages the fish and wildlife, while the Forest Service manages the habitat.

Some of the most spectacular animal residents are the big game species such as elk, deer, bighorn sheep, and mountain goat. Elk and deer can be found throughout the Wilderness in a variety of habitats, with the exception of extremely rocky areas. Common places to see them are along the edge of forested and open areas, or near stream bottoms.

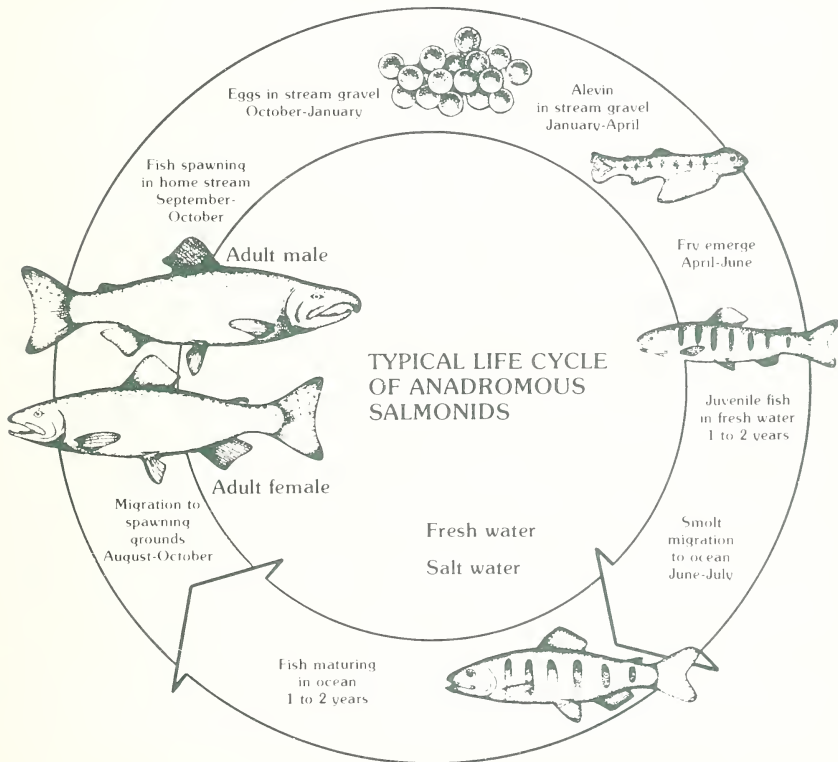
Bighorn sheep are sure-footed climbers who prefer cliffs and upland slopes near rocky areas where they can easily elude their enemies. During the winter they may be forced down to lower slopes, but will still try to stay close to rugged escape areas.



Mountain goats, one of the best rock climbers in the animal world, inhabit the most rugged and rocky terrain. Special adaptations allow them to thrive in this harsh environment. For example, their hooves act as “suction cups” that enable them to climb places where an experienced mountain climber would not dare to venture without a rope, and their white fur, conspicuous in summer, serves as excellent camouflage and insulation in the snow that covers these areas much of the year.

The Long Circle

The waters of the Wilderness are valuable habitat for several species of fish. Some, like rainbow trout and westslope cutthroat trout, remain in the streams and lakes of the Wilderness throughout their entire life. Others, such as steelhead trout and chinook salmon, have a complex life cycle which requires two habitats—freshwater streams and the saltwater of the ocean.



The sea-run, or anadromous, salmon and trout are born and spend the first part of their lives in the streams of this area. As juveniles, they migrate downstream to the ocean where they spend most of their adult life growing and maturing. Once mature, they begin their long and difficult journey back upstream.

True to the name salmon, which means "to leap," these fish leap their way upstream through rapids and sometimes over small waterfalls enroute to their birthplace. Those that survive the long migration will die once they complete a mating ritual vital to the survival of the species. Through their efforts, a new generation will be born to begin the cycle again.

Steelhead, which are actually ocean-going rainbow trout, also travel upstream to the place of their birth to spawn. Unlike salmon, however, they do not die naturally after spawning though it is extremely unlikely that they will complete a second spawning run due to the rigors of the journey.

Fishing is a very popular activity in the Wilderness and each fisherman can play a role in conserving and protecting our valuable fisheries resources.

First, it is important to obtain an Idaho fishing license and to read and understand the State fishing regulations. Second, all of the Middle Fork from Boundary Creek to the mouth has been designated as "catch and release" to conserve westslope cutthroat trout and other sensitive species. In addition, a single barbless hook is required and use of bait is prohibited. Please obey these regulations as they have already resulted in improved cutthroat trout numbers.

A Vanishing Breed?

Wolf. Just the word strikes images and stirs emotions in many people. Perceptions of the wolf range from the archenemy of Little Red Riding Hood, to an efficient and important predator. Some admire the beauty of the wolf and value its role in nature. Others condemn its predatory instincts and attacks on livestock. There is some truth in both portraits.

Wolves once ranged throughout nearly all of Idaho, but today they are only found in a few remaining isolated areas, including the FC—

RONRW. Because of their decline and the small numbers of wolves remaining in Idaho and throughout the northern Rocky Mountains, the gray wolf has been classified as an endangered species.

Researchers in the mid-1980's estimate that there are less than 15 wolves remaining in central Idaho today. Several of these wolves reside in or use the Wilderness.



Unlike the wolves in Alaska and Canada who travel and hunt in packs, the wolves here have been seen primarily alone or in pairs, probably due to their low numbers. Elk, mule deer, and white-tail deer are their primary food, while Columbian ground squirrels, beavers, snowshoe hares, and grouse serve as alternate prey.

Many people feel that the wolf represents a symbol of wilderness—a symbol of what is natural, wild, and free. The opportunity to see or hear one of these animals is a rare and exciting experience. If you are fortunate enough to see or hear a wolf, we would appreciate it if you report it to a Forest Service or State Fish and Game Office. Your assistance will help us to learn more about the wolves in this area, and may help us to preserve this symbol of the Wilderness.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

"The Farthest Frontier of All: A Cultural Resource Overview of the River of No Return Wilderness, Idaho," by Leslie E. Wildesen; Cultural Resource Report No. 8, USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah, 1982.

"The River of No Return," by Johnny Carrey and Cort Conley, copyright 1978; Backeddy Books, Box 301, Cambridge, Idaho 83610.

"The Middle Fork and the Sheepeater War," by Johnny Carrey and Cort Conley, copyright 1977; Backeddy Books, Box 301, Cambridge, Idaho 83610.

"Handbook to the Middle Fork of the Salmon River," by James M. Quinn, James W. Quinn, Terry L. Quinn, and James G. King, Educational Adventures, Inc., P.O. Box 445, Redmond, Oregon 97756.

"Idaho Airport Facilities Directory," 15th Edition, 1981, published by Idaho Transportation Department, Division of Aeronautics and Public Transportation, Boise, Idaho.

"The Middle Fork of the Salmon River - A Wild and Scenic River," Forest visitor map and guide. Available by writing to Salmon, Challis, or Boise National Forests or the Regional Office in Ogden; one dollar per copy.

"Trails of the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness," by Margaret Fuller, Signpost Book, 8912 192nd St. SW, Edmonds, Washington 98020, 1985, \$10.95.

"Packin In On Mules and Horses," by Smoke Elser and Bill Brown, Montana Press Publishing Co., Missoula, Montana, 1980.

For More Information - Write or Call

Regional Office
Intermountain Region
Federal Building
324 25th Street
Ogden, Utah 84402

Regional Office
Northern Region
Federal Building
P.O. Box 7669
Missoula, Montana 59807

NORTHERN REGION:

Nezperce National Forest

Red River Ranger District (E-1)
Elk City, Idaho 83525
(208) 842-2255

Bitterroot National Forest

West Fork Ranger District
Darby, Montana 59829
(406) 821-3269

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION:

Payette National Forest

Big Creek Ranger District
Lake Street
P.O. Box 1026
McCall, Idaho 83638
(208) 634-8151

Salmon National Forest

North Fork Ranger District
Highway 93
P.O. Box 780
North Fork, Idaho 83466
(208) 865-2383

McCall Ranger District
Lake Street
P.O. Box 1026
McCall, Idaho 83638
(208) 634-8151

Cobalt Ranger District
P.O. Box 729
Salmon, Idaho 83467
(208) 765-2240 (winter)
-3221 (summer)

Boise National Forest

Cascade Ranger District
507 South Main
P.O. Box 696
Cascade, Idaho 83611
(208) 382-4271

Challis National Forest

Challis Ranger District (0-11)
Highway 93
P.O. Box 337
Challis, Idaho 83226
(208) 879-4321

Lowman Ranger District
Highway 21
HC 76, Box 3020
Lowman, Idaho 83637
(208) 259-3361

Middle Fork Ranger District
Highway 93
P.O. Box 337
Challis, Idaho 83226
(208) 879-4321

Indian Creek Guard Station
Indian Creek Airstrip (FS)
Challis National Forest
No phone, but radio contact with
Challis National Forest



R0001 106728



R0001 106728

KEY MAP

